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You can have your choice of 100 Rockers, in Plush and Tapestry, which we have been selling at \$6, \$6.50, \$7.50 and \$8, to-day for \$5. Call early to get good selection.

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THE ST. LOUIS DIVISION OF THE BIG FOUR.

THE ST. LOUIS DIVISION OF THE "BIG FOUR," while not greatly excelling other divis-ions of this great line, is said to be The Best Piece of Railroad of Equal Length in the Coun-try. The Speed and Regularity with which its trains are run and the Increased Patronage prove the truth of this.

prove the truth of this.

Its passenger trains are mostly vestibuled, heated with steam from the engines and provided with all modern improvements. Among the many fine trains of this GREAT ROUTE, the South-Western Limited excels all others. A Solid Vestibule Train, composed of the most Elegant Palace Sleepers, Day Coaches, Composite Cafe Dining-cars; a Veritable Hotel on Wheels, leaves Indianapolis Union Station at 11:20 a. m., daily, and reaches the Union Depot at St. Louis in seven hours. Returning this train leaves St. Louis at 8:05 a. m. daily, and reaches Indianapolis at 3:00 p. m., making the run in six hours and fifty-five minutes. In addition to these the night trains are vestibuled, and leave Indianapolis at 11:30 p. m. daily and reach St. Louis at 7:50 a. m.; leave St. Louis at 7:15 p. m. daily and reach Indianapolis at 3:20 a. m.

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For tickets and full information call at Big 4 offices.

No. 1 East Washington street, 138 South Illinois street, Massachusetts avenue and the Union Station, Indianapolis.

# THIS MORNING

W. H. Roll, will place on sale about fifty pieces of Velvet
Carpets, worth \$1.10, \$1.20, \$1.25 and \$1.35 per yard, at
the work low prices of 90c \$1 \$1.05 and \$1.10 per yard

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The work low prices of 90c \$1 \$1.05 and \$1.10 per yard the very low prices of 90c, \$1, \$1.05 and \$1.10 per yard. The patterns are beautiful and the quality first-class; most of them we have borders for.

Do not miss getting one of these pretty Carpets; they are a Bargain; to be had only at

## ROLL'S

LEADING AND LARGEST CARPET, DRAPERY AND WALL-PAPER HOUSE.



## WHAT TO BUY.

The most sensible thing to buy at this season of the year is an article that will give a lasting pleasure, not a piece that will be laid away in a dark closet to be brought out on one or two occasions during the year, but something that will give an everyday enjoyment to the person who uses it. I have in my stock a hundred articles of FURNITURE, any of which would make a useful and enjoyable present.

WM. L. ELDER, 43 and 45 South Meridian Street.

I have disposed of all my interest in the

CONSOLIDATED COAL AND LIME CO.,

and am in business on my own account at Nos. 378 to 400 EAST WASHINGTON STREET. Telephone No. 1310. FRANK M. DELL.

THE SUPREME COURT BENCH.

Probability that Three Justices May Leave It During the Present Administration.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—In their efforts to place Attorney-general Miller on the bench of the Supreme Court the gossips have discovered that President Harrison will have three more appointments to make of associste justices in all probability. Justice Lamar, it is stated, has told his friends in private conversation that he can scarcely don the official ermine. Justice Lamar is approaching seventy years of age. He has not carried his age easy either, for he looks and acts all of three score and ten. He suffers most from a lapse of memory, however. It will be recalled that when President Cleveland took Mr. Lamar from the Cabinet scarcely three years since and placed him upon the bench it was related that he had almost lost his memory, although he had a bright mind for the consideration of subjects in hand. It is related that he walked down Pennsylvania avenue the other day,

down Pennsylvania avenue the other day, a distance of a mile, without speaking a word to an intimate friend at his side.

Justices Field and Blatchford have some time been over the age when they may, upon motion, go upon the retired list with full pay. The retiring age is seventy years. Justice Blatchford was seventy on March 9 last and Justice Field was seventy-four Nov. 4 last. It is stated that both Blatchford and Field will ask to be relieved during the coming year. Justice Field is vigoreus yet, but Mr. Justice Blatchford is physically quite feeble.

RUSK NOT A CANDIDATE.

He Prefers the Renomination of President Harrison in 1892, and Gives His Reasons. United Press Dispatch.

After Jan. 1, 1891, W. H. Armstrong

& Co.'s Surgical Instrument House and Factory will be located in the larger and more commodious building, No. 77

How Three Police Reporters Organized and Con-

ducted a Society That Attracted Attention.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Representative Cutcheon, of Michigan, has created quite an agitation here in Washington because of a speech he made at the meeting of a temperance society, at the Western Presby-

terian Church, on Sunday night. His remarks were devoted to the temptations of

political life, and particularly the lives of Congressmen and other officials in Wash-

ington, and he cited many well-known

illustrations showing the justness and ac-

curacy of his views, but at the same time

he stated that there were in Washington as

many active and sincere temperance ad-

vocates as in any city in the country, and societies that did a great deal of good in the way of reform. These remarks brought to the mind of old residents here

the story of the Mrs. Rutherford B. Hayes

temperance society, which, during the

Hayes administration, obtained a very

to spend their evenings and nights together

at the police stations as reporters do, and the two men of sober habits endeavored to

correct the morals of their companion.

They held regular meetings and published long accounts of proceedings that never took place, and resolutions were passed

by them which were telegraphed all over

the country and attracted a great deal of

attention, but the public never knew who

the society was composed of or where it met. Its public notoriety was so great,

however, that an active correspondence was carried on by its president with the temperance people in all parts of the Nation, and one distinguished statesman even went so far as to solicit their assistance in securing a position in the Cabinet.

SINGULAR COURT DECISION

Where a Wife Was Fraudulently Divorced

and Cheated Out of Her Rights Reversed.

ST. PAUL, Dec. 24.-The famous case of

Annie G. Barteau, of Geneva, Switzerland,

against Wm. L. Barteau, of St. Paul, on the

charge of securing a divorce and \$300,000

worth of real estate in St. Paul and Apple-

ton, Wis., by fraud, has come to an end in

the Supreme Court of Minnesota, Judge

Mitchell filing a decision in favor of the de-

fendant. Ten years ago the parties to the

suit were married at Appleton, Wis. Shortly

afterward they moved to St. Paul and the

husband put \$3,000 into a general commis-

sion business and lost it. The wife then

sold an interest in her mill for \$4,000 and

the husband placed it in St. Paul real estate,

which, by careful handling, netted a fort-

une of over \$3,000. With a portion of this money Mrs. Barteau took an extended trip

beaten out of her property through fraud. She instituted a suit in the District court

charging Barteau and Miss Bailey with con-

spiracy to deprive her of her marital rights and her money. It was shown that she had signed away her property rights under a misapprehension. The divorce was obtained on the ground of desertion. The aroma of fraud about the whole proceedings was so distinct that Indee Kally on the District

distinct that Judge Kelly on the District

beach ordered her property restored to her.
The case was appealed to the Supreme
Court, where Judge Mitchell rendered a decision in favor of Barteau, confirming his

Dead at the Age of 115.

title to the real estate.

GOOD TEMPERANCE STORY. - "

South Illinois street.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—Secretary Rusk's attention was called to-day to a press dispatch which reproduced what purported to be a farmers' vote on, presidential candidates for 1892, gotten up by a combination of two or three agricultural papers published in Springfield, Mass., and Chicago, and in which his own name was prominently mentioned. "I am very much astonished," said the Secretary, "and regret am very grateful for any appreciation of my efforts to serve the country as Secretary of Agriculture, but I sincerely regret any attempt to turn the attention of Republicans away from President Harrison as a presidential candidate for 1892. His administration has been a clean one and directed to the best interests of the whole people. Politically, he has been thoroughly loyal to the principles of his party as expressed by its representatives in the platform adopted at the convention which nominated him. I gratefully acknowledge my indebtedness to him for wise counsel and cordial co-operation in the administration of my own department, and am heartily glad if my efforts have contributed in any way to the admirable record he has made. If there has been any failure in carrying out the popular will as expressed in the election which called Mr. Harrison to the presidency it is certainly not chargeable to him or to his administration. I to see my name used in this connection. able to him or to his administration. confidently look for his renomination and re-election."

## IMPORTED NATURAL GAS.

If It Can Be Measured Like Other Gases It Must Pay a Duty of 0 Per Cent. Ad Valorem. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-The collector of customs at Buffalo recently submitted to the Treasury Department the question as to whether natural gas imported into that port from Canada is liable to duty under the tariff law. He says that the Buffalo Natural-gas and Fuel Company is engaged in laying a large eight-inch main-pipe across Niagara river for the transmission of natural gas produced in Canada to be used on this side for fuel purposes; that it will be brought in large quantities, and take the place of fuel in many hundred house-holds in the northern portion of Buffalo, and that the quantity received is to be and that the quantity received is to be measured by a meter located on the American side of the river. In replying to the collector Assistant Secretary Spaulding says: "Under the circumstances mentioned the department concurs with you in the opinion that illuminating gas is wholly different from electricity, and that as it is a merchantable commodity, which, if it can be measured as readily as liquids and other gases, it would be liable to duty on importation. The proper rate of duty would seem to be that prescribed for unenumerated manufactured articles, viz.: 10 per cent. ad valorem."

HOW THEY WILL SPEND THE DAY. Christmas at the White House-Presents for Employes-The Capitol Deserted.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-Washington is completely given up to the Christmas holidays. There will be no public or private business transacted until Friday. The executive departments closed at noon. The House adjourned yesterday till Friday, and the Senate adjourned this morning till Saturday, with the understanding that it would immediately adjourn till Monday. The House does not expect to do anything until after the new year is ushered in. In most of the departments the employes who perform the menial labor were remembered

with turkeys and other gifts. At the White House President Harrison presented each unmarried man with an order for a pair of gloves, to be procured of one of the leading haberdashers, and the married men were given an order for a good. fat turkey, with the President's compliments. The President and Mrs. Dimmock, who is Mrs. Harrison's sister, went driving in the open road-wagon this afternoon, and took a whirl out over the Rock-creek road, where the new government park is to be made. To-morrow the President and his family will enjoy a Christmas-tree for the baby grandchildren, and, after an early family dinner, there will be a drive, if the weather is comfortable. The prognostications are that the thermometer will fall twenty degrees to-night, but the weather will remain clear. This will place the temperature at 18 degrees above zero, which is quite cold for Washington.

The Christmas Club, which is maintained by the encouragement of Mrs. Harrison and

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 24.—News of the death of Pedro Antonio Lopez, aged 115 years, was received here to-day. He passed off very quietly and without any suffering, being conscious and especially talkative up to the last moment. He knew the end was coming, and he had his children and grand-children gathered around him. He talked to them of the service he had done as a soldier under the Spanish kings, and he remembered when a certain king and his wife were beheaded. Louis XVI and Marie Antoinette. Lopez was mentioned in connection with the census report in last June on account of his extreme old age. The Christmas Club, which is maintained by the encouragement of Mrs. Harrison and the Cabinet ladies, together with the wives and daughters of the principal men in Congress and civil life, will give a feast to the poor children of the city at the National Rifles' Armory, to-morrow forenoon, and the music will be furnished by the Marine Band. Washington is always a Christmas city, its families being of Puritan stock,

Gossip About Lamar, Field and Blatchford, of the Supreme Court Bench.

Memory of the Former Said to Be Weakening
—What Secretary Rusk Says About the
Presidential Nomination in 1892.

How Christmas Will Be Passed by the
President and Members of His Family.

Senators Morgan and McPherson Talk on the
Elections Bill—Imported Natural Gas
Must Pay Duty—Reasons for a Veto.

Must Pay Duty—Reasons for a Veto.

Must Pay Duty—Reasons for a Veto.

Dut this year more attention is given the fectivities than ever before. At all of the churches there will all be special services, and axtensive preparations are made in the way of foral decorations are made in the way of foral decorations and music. The theacters will all have matinees, and if the weather is clear the streets will be crowded with wayfarers.

There are very few visitors in the Dational capital and about one-third of Congress have gone to the various sections of country to spend the day with their families. There is very little being said of legislation or politics. In fact, there was an air of Christmas languor about the House wing of the Capitol all day. Within the chamber a few members were scattered about writing letters, but not more than a dozen in ail put in an appearance. Those engaged with correspondence soon quit the task, and back of the seats on the Democratic side size or eight members gathered around a blazing wood fire and spent an hour or so rehashing amusing incidents of the campaign and telling once again how they lost or won the fight. Over on the one corner a dozen pages clustered and sung "Annie Rooney" and "Listen to My Tale of Woe" to the accompaniment of several mouth organs. Most of the committee-rooms were locked and bolted, and, with a few exceptions, will remain so for the next two weeks. few exceptions, will remain so for the next

DEBATE ON THE ELECTIONS BILL.

two weeks.

Senators Morgan and McPherson Continue the Minority Policy of Wasting Time. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.—In the Senate today! Mr. Morgan called up his resolution directing the committee on privileges and elections to amend Section 31 of the elections bill. Mr. Sherman contended that it was not in order to call up that resolution, except upon formal motion. Mr. Morgan said that during his service in the Senate, about fourteen years, the other practice had been in vogue. He likened the present condition of the Senate to the condition of sycophantic Damocles, with a single hair, holding the sword suspended over his head. had suspended the sword over the Senateover the great States of Massachusetts, Ohio and New York. Rhode Island had informed the Senate that at the will and pleasure, not of the proper committee, but of a caucus committee, free speech was to

Mr. Sherman made the point of order that Mr. Morgan was not entitled to the fleor, but the presiding officer ruled otherwise, and Mr. Morgan resumed his remarks. If, he said, the sword were hung over the heads of sycophants and cowards, there might be something in it, but when it was suspended over the representatives of sovereign States of the Union, the action would be met in no other manner than by an indignant protest against its injustice, its wrongfulness and its impropriety. The President thought that he was leading this movement, which would apply as well to financial measures as to the election bill. He was doing it just as a gnat tion bill. He was doing it just as a gnat was moving the buffalo on whose horn he rested. The movement was in the hands of Senators on this floor who were aspirants

for the presidency.

Pending further debate, the hour of 11 arrived and Mr. McPherson continued his speech against the elections bill. Mr. McPherson went on to arraign the Republican party and to denounce the methods pursued by Mr. Davenport. He quoted largely from Mr. S. S. Cox's report to show the enormous extent of fraudulent registration and voting in Philadelphia

enormous extent of fraudulent registration and voting in Philadelphia.

Mr. Hoar asked whether the fact that for years and years the State of Pennsylvania had failed to remedy that evil was not a very strong argument in favor of the bill.

Mr. McPherson, while answering "yes," said that the question did not touch his argument at all, because the election officers in Philadelphia were under the control and domination of the Republican machine politicians. It was no matter what sort of a law was made if the officers themselves were persistently dishonest. If the existing law were sufficient in Democratic cities like New York, why should it not be sufficient in Republican cities like Philadelphia.

Mr. Pasco wanted to know whether the

Mr. Pasco wanted to know whether the recent election of a Democratic Governor in Pennsylvania was not a step in the right

Mr. McPherson—Unquestionably.

Then Mr. Hoar took the floor, but said that he did not propose to address the Senate to-day. He wished the Senate to remain in session for a few minutes longer, as he understood that a messenger from the President was now on his way to the Capital tol. A message from the President was soon afterwards received and read returning without his approval the bill appropriating \$75,000 for a public building at Bar Harbor, Me., on the ground that the public needs at that place did not justify such an expenditure. It was referred to the committee on public buildings and grounds. The Senate, at 12:45 P. M., on motion of Mr. Hoar, adjourned till Saturday at noon, with the understanding that at that time the Vice-president shall declare the Senate

## REASONS FOR A VETO.

adjourned until Monday at noon.

The President Tells Why a Public Building Is Not Needed at Bar Harbor. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 .- The President today returned to the Senate without his approval the bill for the erection of a public building at Bar Harbor. In vetoing the

The statement of a few facts will show, I think, that the public needs do not justify the contemplated expenditure of \$75,000 for the erection of a public building at Bar Harbor. Only one public office, the postoffice, is to be accommodated. It appears from a report of the Postmaster-general that the rent paid by the United States for a room containing 875 square feet of floor space was, in 1888, \$300, and the expenditure for fuel and lights \$60. One clerk was employed in the postoffice, and no carrier. The gross postal receipts for that year was \$7,000. Bar Harbor is almost wholly a summer resort. The population of the town of Eden, of which Bar Harbor forms a part, as taken by the census enumerators, was less than 20,000. During one-quarter of the year this population is largely increased by summer residents and visitors, but for the other three-quarters is not much above the census enumeration. The postal receipts for 1890 by quarters show that for more than half the year the gross receipts of the postoffice was about \$8 per day. The salary of the janitor for the new building would be more than twice the present cost to the government for rent, fuel and lights. I cannot believe that, upon reconsideration, Congress will approve the conbill the President says: reconsideration, Congress will approve the con-templated expenditures.

## MINOR MATTERS.

Senator Morgan Delays Action on a Matter Affecting the Government of Oklahoma. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.-Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, asked unanimous consent of the Senate, to-day, for the passage of a joint resolution extending until July 1, 1891, the period during which the laws of Nebraska shall be in force in the Territory of Oklahoma. Mr. Edmunds explained that the act creating the Territory placed over it the laws of Nebraska until the close of the first session of the Territorial Legislature. It had been presumed that the Legislature would enact a code of laws, but it had failed to do so, and the term of its service would expire to-day. If Congress failed to act now the Territory would be in a state of chaos. Mr. Morgan inquired the reason for the chaotic condition of the Legislature. Mr. Edmunds replied that there was no good reason. He believed it to be due to the flagrant negligence of duty of the persons composing the body. Mr. Morgan criticised the action of the Legislature—the only Republican body, he believed, which contained a colored member. The whole trouble, he understood, grew out of a trouble, he understood, grew out of a squabble about the seat of government. It was a following out of the policy under which the Territorial government had been inaugurated. He objected to the consideration of the resolution, and it was laid over.

The Raum Investigation About Ended. WASHINGTON, Dec. 24 .- The Raum investigation has at last come almost to an end. The committee has about exhausted its inquiries, and after another meeting or two the majority and minority will prepare their reports. A few questions relating to [Continued on Second Page.]

## RAILWAY STRIKE IN SCOTLAND

Passenger and Freight Traffic Suspended on Lines Running Into Glasgow.

Great Danger of a Coal and Gas Famine as a Result of the Trouble-Managers Determined Not to Grant Demands of the Strikers.

Result of the Kilkenny Election Viewed with Satisfaction at the Vatican.

Parnell's Coming Conference with O'Brien-Justin McCarthy Says There Will Be No Reconciliation, and Tells Why He Thinks So.

GREAT RAILWAY STRIKE.

Business in Scotland at a Stand-Still as a Result of the Action of Trainmen.

GLASGOW, Dec 24.-There are no signs of improvement in connection with the railroad strike in Scotland. It is estimated that about 9,000 men are now out on strike, and business may be said to be entirely at a stand-still. On the North British lines traffic has been suspended, while others are working in an irregular manner. The business people residing in the suburbs are obliged to walk from their out-of-town residences to the city, thereby suffering much inconvenience. About Glasgow the price of coal has already advanced 7 shillings per Yesterday the little State of Rhode Island | ton, with the prospect of a still further advance in price before long. In addition to the coal trouble, which seriously affects the poorer classes already, it is said that a gas famine is imminent, and the police are already taking steps to provide a force of special constables to guard the city in case the supply of gas should give out and the city be plunged into total darkness at night. All the ship-building yards and public works are without fuel, and they expect to be forced to close their doors unless the strike is settled within a very short time. Strong detachments of police are guarding the railroad depots, which are surrounded by crowds of strikers, accompanied by their wives and families, who jeer and laugh at the bungling efforts of the railroad porters, lampmen, sweepers, clerks and others who have been pressed into the service, new to them, of making up and running the few trains which the

up and running the few trains which the officials manage to dispatch.

An important meeting of the board of directors of the North British Railway Company was held to-day. After the meeting adjourned it was announced that the company had determined to prosecute the strikers to the fullest extent of the law. No trouble or expense, it is added, will be spared by the company in its efforts to obtain redress for what is classed as an unwarranted interference with its business. The North British directors have also resolved to completely close their railroad lines rather than yield to the strikers' demands.

mands.

The strikers were considerably enraged by the announcement made to-day that the railroad officials refuse to pay the strikers any portion of the wages which may now be due to them. This action, according to the railroad officials, is taken upon legal advice, pending a decision from the courts as to the validity of the contracts existing between the company and its employes. This, step is generally classed as being a most arbitrary proceeding upon the part of the railroad authorities, and is also said to be probably an illegal one. In any case, the step taken greatly increases public sympathy for the strikers. It is also thought that this action on the part of the railroad company may incite the strikers to deeds of violence. The Northeastern company board of directors has also held a meeting. It is understood that these directors are trying to arrange for a conference. rectors are trying to arrange for a confer-ence between themselves and a committee representing the strikers, in the hope that some understanding may be arrived at be-tween them by which the strike can be ter-minated so far as the Northeastern road is concerned.

The remarkable thing about the strike is that it is wholly on a question of hours, no demand for increased wages being made.
The men want the number of hours worked in any one day to be limited to ten, and it is this moderation in their demands which attracts public sympathy so strongly

The North British company has entirely closed its underground station at Glasgow, and it is understood that it will remain and it is understood that it will remain closed till the dispute with the strikers is ended. Placards announcing that promotion and advanced pay await the men who are loyal to the company, and setting forth an offer to reinstate the strikers in their old positions are posted conspicuously. The strikers, however, maintain a defiant attitude. They hired a number of brass bands to-day and paraded the streets. The Leith and Edinburgh local line has been closed. Passenger traffic is irregular on main lines and freights are at a stand-still. Only one-fourth of the usual amount of Christmaseve freight business is being done and the loss to the railway companies is enormous. At various meetings which the strikers held to-night they resolved to stand firm. They have issued a manifesto demanding a tenhour day and 50 per cent. extra pay for Sunhour day and 50 per cent. extra pay for Sun-day work. It is estimated that nine thousand persons are now out. Work at most of the coal-pits in Lanarkshire has been Mr. John Leng, member of Parliament for Dundee, and other prominent men have

made fruitless efforts to bring about settlement of the strike. The strikers refuse to submit the questions in dispute to arbitration. The Greenock Trades Conneil has resolved to support the strikers. There is almost an entire absence of intimidation, but the companies, efforts to stop the posting of pickets are futile.

## PARNELL'S DEFEAT.

The Result in Kilkenny Pleases the Pope-The Deposed Leader Hints at Disclosures. DUBLIN, Dec. 24 .-- A dispatch from Rome says: It is announced on good authority that the victory of Sir John Pope Hennessy

over Mr. Vincent Scully at the election last Monday in Kilkenny was undoubtedly welcomed at the Vatican. It is also understood that the Pope approves of the attitude assumed by the Irish bishops and priests. The Pope, however, it is added, will not interfere in Irish politics, having decided to maintain his usual attitude of reserve, so far as Irish affairs are concerned. Last night a wildly enthusiastic and cheering crowd of Mr. Parnell's admirers unharnessed the horses from the brake which was to convey the Irish leader from the railway station to the National Club and dragged his vehicle to that building, where he made a speech to the assembled where he made a speech to the assembled crowd. During the course of his remarks Mr. Parnell said that he was unjustly blamed for refusing to leave Ireland to the mercy, not only of Gladstone, but of the rag-tag, bob-tail English Liberals. It would be infamous and contemptible on his part, he added, if he held back any light he could throw on certain subjects. But he could throw on certain subjects. But,

United Ireland to-day, in referring to the recent election in Kilkenny, says: "Kilkenny has declared for Gladstone against Parnell. The battle was fought with every weapon hatred, malice, ingratitude and treachery could supply. Behind the mutineers were the priests, eager to regain the power Parnell secured for Ireland ten years ago. They sanctioned methods of warfare hitherto unused, and open fighting was supplemented by secret intimidation. But, although this combination secured a victory in Kilkenny, it must come very soon.

he said in conclusion, his justification would